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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/655,982	09/05/2003	Yinan Yang	89194.0002	8941

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EXAMINER

PATEL, NIRAV B

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2135

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/655,982

Applicant(s)

YANG, YINAN

Examiner

Nirav Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/5/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the application filed on 09/05/2003.
2. Claims 1-8 are under examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 1 recites "A method of evaluating trust of a target web document present in a web environment which comprises a plurality of web documents, the method comprising: defining a plurality of trust attributes for the target web document, the plurality of trust attributes being categorized in a first category which relates to contents of the web document, a second category which relates to owner of the web document, and a third category which relates to relationships of the web document and certificate authorities; obtaining trust attribute values of at least some of the trust attributes; calculating a P value representing a standalone page trust assessment of the target web document based on trust attribute values in the first category; calculating a Q value representing a standalone page trust assessment of the target web document based on trust attribute values in the second and third categories; calculating an S value representing a

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subordinate node assessment, based on a total trust value and a relevance value R of each of a plurality of other web documents linked to the target web document; and calculating a total trust value of the target web document based on the P, Q and S values". **Claim 1 is rejected under 35 USC 101 for failing to provide a practical application that produces a useful, tangible and concrete result. As per claim 1, the abstract idea is expressed as, defining a plurality of trust attributes, and calculating a total trust value. Therefore, there is no real world or tangible result provided to satisfy the practical application requirement of 35 USC 101. Therefore, claim 1 recites non-statutory subject matter.**

Claims 2-8 depend on claim 1, therefore they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 1 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hegli et al (US Patent No. 6,606,659) in view of Pirolli et al (US Patent No. 5,835,905) and in view of Manahan (US Pub. No. 2002/0124172).

As per claim 1, Hegli teaches:

defining a plurality of trust attributes for the target web document [Fig. 2, 3, col. 8 lines 30-48], the plurality of trust attributes being categorized in a first category which relates to contents of the web document, a second category which relates to owner of the web document, and a third category which relates to relationships of the web document and certificate authorities (i.e. categorized the plurality of trust attributes in various categories e.g. first category (category_ID 1), second category (category_ID 2), third category (category_ID 3)...etc.) [Fig. 2, 3, col. 8 lines 49-67, col. 9 lines 1-13]; obtaining trust attribute values of at least some of the trust attributes [Fig. 6, col. 12 lines 33-37]; calculating a P value representing a standalone page trust assessment of the target web document based on trust attribute values in the first category; calculating a Q value representing a standalone page trust assessment of the target web document based on trust attribute values in the second and third categories (i.e. calculating intermediate values to calculate the total score, the intermediate values is based on the attribute of the web document) [col. 19 32-67, col. 20 lines 1-50]; and calculating a total trust value of the target web document based on the P, Q and S values (i.e. calculating the total score of the web document based on the intermediate values) [col. 20 lines 56-63].

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Hegli doesn't expressively mention a subordinate node assessment.

However, Pirolli teaches calculating an S value representing a subordinate node assessment, based on a total trust value and a relevance value R of each of a plurality of other web documents linked to the target web document (calculating the value for all linked documents/collections of the target web document) [Fig. 12, 13, 5, 6, col. 8 lines 41-48].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Pirolli with Hegli, since one would have been motivated to predict the relevance of other pages in a collection with respect to a particular Web page [Pirolli, col. 3 lines 25-27].

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Pirolli teaches:

the trust attribute values for the target web document are provided as metadata [col. 4 lines 1-5].

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Hegli teaches:

the P value is calculated as the ratio of the number of trust attributes in the first category present in the target web document to the total number of trust attributes defined in the first category [col. 19 lines 43-46].

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Pirolli teaches:

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the relevance value R is calculated based on trust attribute values of the target web document and other web documents linked to the target web document [col. 7 lines 15-21, col. 8 lines 11-14, 41-49, Fig. 12, 13].

As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Pirolli teaches the total trust value of all of the other web documents weighted by the associated relevance values [col. 8 lines 41-48]. Pirolli doesn't expressively mention the averaging the total trust value (i.e. calculate average value of the sum). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to realize the parameter within the summation involves the weighing factor (i.e. value of the average factor), since one would have been motivated to predict relevance of the web pages [Pirolli, col. 4 lines 53-54].

5. Claims 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hegli et al (US Patent No. 6,606,659) in view of Pirolli et al (US Patent No. 5,835,905) and in view of Manahan (US Pub. No. 2002/0124172).

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Hegli teaches the calculating the intermediate value (e.g. the Q)[col. 20 lines 41-55]. Hegli doesn't expressively mention verifying each trust attribute (i.e. verifying the web document).

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Manahan teaches verifying the each trust attribute in the second and third category presented in the target web document (i.e. verifying the web document using the certificate) [Fig. 1-3, paragraph 0027 lines 9-12].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Manahan with Hegli and Pirolli, since one would have been motivated to validate web pages and, provide security and integrity of the information obtained via the web page/document [Manahan, paragraph 0002].

As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Manahan teaches:

displaying the calculated total trust value of the target web document to a web user (displaying the result of the verification) [paragraph 0027 lines 12-14].

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hegli et al (US Patent No. 6,606,659) in view of Pirolli et al (US Patent No. 5,835,905) and in view of Tilt et al (US Patent. No. 6,360,235).

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Pirolli teaches calculating the total trust value, which utilized the relevance values of the other web documents [col. 8 lines 41-48]. Pirolli doesn't expressively mention transferring trust attributes and their values.

Tilt teaches transferring trust attributes and their values of the target web document to a second target web document [Fig. 8, col. 9 lines 27-35, col.10 22-29].

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Tilt with Hegli and Pirolli, since one would have been motivated to measure attributes of the web site (i.e. web document) [col. 2 lines 60-61].

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Larason et al (US 6978266) --- Determining a rating for a collection of documents

Russell-Falla et al (US 6266664) --- Method for scanning, analyzing and rating digital information content.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nirav Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-5936.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8 am - 4:30 pm (M-F).

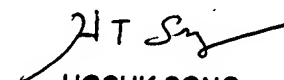
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 571-272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NBP

10/12/06


HOSUK SONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER